

Intel® Inspector XE 2013

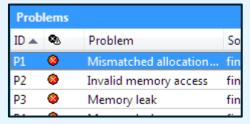
Memory Checker Thread Checker Static Analysis Pointer Checker

Deliver More Reliable Applications

Intel® Inspector XE and Intel® Parallel Studio XE family of suites

Dynamic Analysis

Memory Errors



- Invalid Accesses
- Memory Leaks
- · Uninit. Memory Accesses

Threading Errors

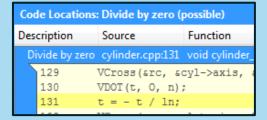


- Races
- Deadlocks
- Cross Stack References

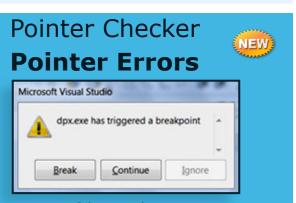
- Multiple tools
- One common user interface
- Easy workflow for developers
- Windows & Linux

Static Analysis

Code & Security Errors



- Buffer over/under flows
- Incorrect pointer usage
- Over 250 error types...



- Out of bounds accesses
- Dangling pointers

Find errors earlier with less effort

Static Analysis & Pointer Checker are only available in the Parallel Studio XE family of suites. Not sold separately.



Dynamic Analysis Finds Memory & Threading Errors

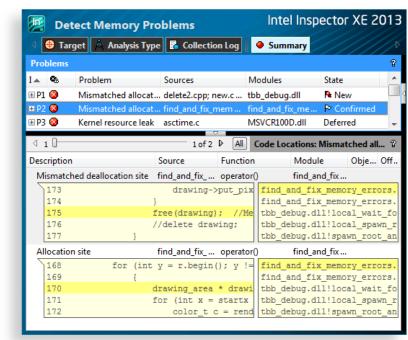
Intel® Inspector XE 2013

Find and eliminate errors

- Memory leaks, invalid access...
- Races & deadlocks
- C, C++, C#, F# and Fortran (or any mix)

Simple, Reliable, Accurate

- No special recompiles
 Use any build, any compiler
- Analyzes dynamically generated or linked code
- Inspects third party libraries where source is unavailable
- Productive user interface
- Command line for automated regression analysis



Clicking an error instantly displays source code snippets and the call stack

Easy to fit into your existing process





New for 2013! •••

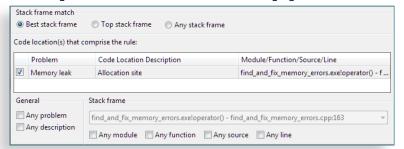
Intel® Inspector XE 2013 Dynamic Memory & Thread Analysis

Heap Growth Analysis



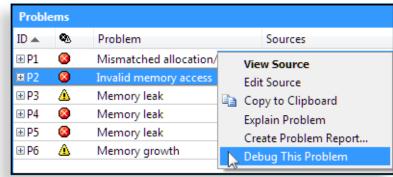
Diagnose heap growth. Get a list of memory allocations not freed in an interval set with the GUI or an API.

Improved Error Suppression



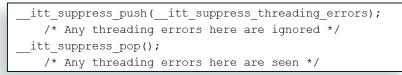
More precise and team shareable. Choose which stack frame to suppress. Eliminate the false, not the real errors.

Debugger Breakpoints



Diagnose the problem. Break into the debugger just before the error occurs. Examine the variables and threads.

Pause/Resume Collection



Speed-up analysis by limiting its scope. Turn on analysis only during the execution of the suspected problem.

Find and diagnose errors with less effort.

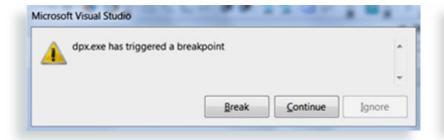


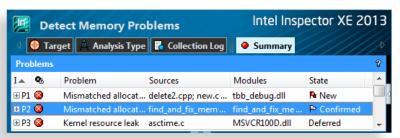


Pointer Checker and Memory Checker

Intel Parallel Studio XE family of suites

Pointer Checker www	Memory Checker		
Recompile with Intel® Compiler	Use any build, any compiler		
Lower overhead	Higher overhead		
Only finds pointer errors	Finds multiple error types		
One error at a time	GUI sorts multiple errors		
Traceback: Source file + Line #	Traceback: Shows source code		
Triggers debugger breakpoint	Triggers debugger breakpoint		





Two great ways to create more reliable software





Static Analysis Finds Coding and Security Errors

Intel® Parallel Studio XE 2013 Family of Suites

Find over 250 error types

 Incorrect directives, memory leaks, pointer and array errors, buffer overflows, uninitialized variables...

Easier to use

- Choose your priority:
 - Minimize false errors
 - Maximize error detection
- Hierarchical navigation of results
- Share comments with the team

Increased Accuracy & Speed www

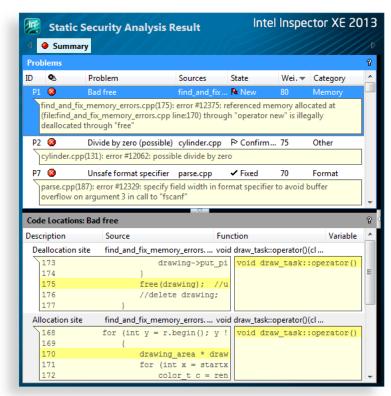


- Detect errors without all source files
- Better scaling with large code bases

Code Complexity Metrics



Find code likely to be less reliable



Clicking an error instantly displays source code snippets and traceback. Available for C, C++ and Fortran.

Find Errors and Harden your Security

Static Analysis is only available in the Parallel Studio XE family of suites. It is not sold separately

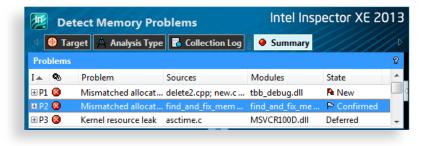


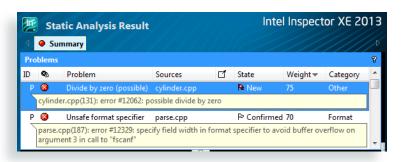


Dynamic Analysis Complements Static Analysis

In Intel® Parallel Studio XE family suites

Dynamic Analysis	Static Analysis
Use any build, any compiler	Rebuild with Intel® Compiler (Keep your existing compiler for code generation.)
Fewer false errors. Only active code paths are analyzed.	Comprehensive, but more false errors. Not limited by test cases.
Analyze 3 rd party code	n/a - Source required
Can trigger debugger breakpoint	n/a - No diagnostic capability
Slow $(1x - 20x - 100x workload)$	Fast (no workload, "slow" build)
Memory & Threading Errors	Memory, Code & Security Errors





Two great ways to create more reliable software



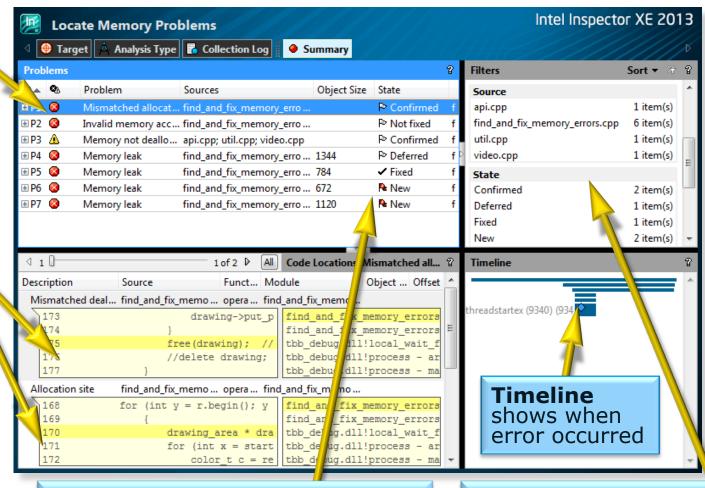


User Interface

Intel® Inspector XE

Select a problem set

Code snippets displayed for selected problem



Problem States:

New, Not Fixed, Fixed, Confirmed, Not a problem, Regression

Filters let you focus on a module, or error type, or...





Double Click for Source & Call Stack

Intel® Inspector XE

Call Stack

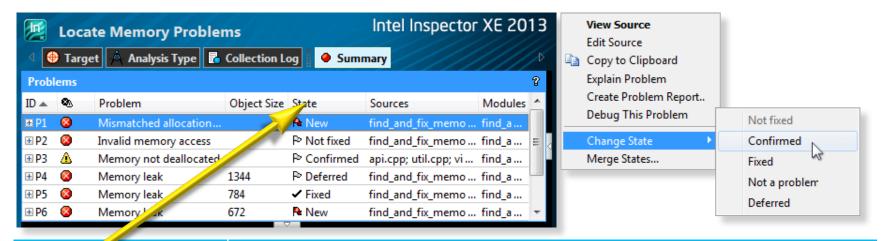
Source code locations displayed for selected problem

```
Intel Inspector XE 2013
      Mismatched allocation/deallocation
                  Analysis Type 6 Collection Log
                                                                    Sources
                                                        Summary
Mismatched deallocation site - Thread threadstartex (9340) (find_and_fix_memory_errors.
                                                                                     xe!opera r() - find_and_fix_memory_errors... ? 🖃
                                                                                               Call Stack
find_and_fix_memory_errors.cpp | Disassembly (find_and_fix_memory_errors.exe!0x26e6)
                         drawing area * drawing = new drawing area(startx,
                                                                                       tal 🔺
                                                                                              find and fix memory errors.exe!operator( *
171
                         for (int x = startx ; x < stopx; x++) {
                                                                                               find_and_fix_memory_errors.exe!execute -
                              color_t c = render_one_pixel (x, y, local_mbox,
                                                                                               tbb_debug.dll!local_wait_for_all - custom_
                              drawing->put pixel(c);
                                                                                               tbb_debug.dll!process - arena.cpp:136
                                                                                               tbb_debug.dll!process - market.cpp:181
                         free(drawing); //Memory Error: use delete instead of
                                                                                               tbb_debug.dll!run - private_server.cpp:236
176
                         //delete drawing;
                                                                                               tbb_debug.dll!thread_routine - private_ser
                                                                                               tbb_debug.dll!callthreadstartex - threadex
178
                    if(!video->next frame()) return;
                                                                                               tbb_debug.dll!threadstartex - threadex.c:2!
                                                                                              kernel32.dll!BaseThreadInitThunk
   ocation site - Thread threadstartex (9340) (find_and_fix_memory_errors.exe!operator() - find_an
                                                                                               ix_memory_errors.cpp:170)
                                                                                                                                ? □
   d and fix memory errors.cpp Disassembly (find and fix memory errors.exe!0x2623)
                                                                                               find and fix memory errors.exeloperator( ^
               for (int y = r.begin(); y != r.end(); ++y) {
                                                                                               find_and_fix_memory_errors.exe!execute -
169
                                                                                               tbb_debug.dll!local_wait_for_all - custom_
170
                         drawing area * drawing = new drawing area(startx, total
                                                                                               tbb_debug.dll!process - arena.cpp:136
171
                         for (int x = startx ; x < stopx; x++) {
                                                                                               tbb_debug.dll!process - market.cpp:181
                              color t c = render one pixel (x, y, local mbox, ser
                                                                                               tbb_debug.dll!run - private_server.cpp:236
                              drawing->put pixel(c);
                                                                                               tbb_debug.dll!thread_routine - private_ser
                                                                                               tbb_debug.dll!callthreadstartex - threadex
                         free(drawing): //Memory Error: use delete instead of f
                                                                                               tbb_debug.dll!threadstartex - threadex.c:2!
                         //delete drawing;
                                                                                               kernel32.dll!BaseThreadInitThunk
```



Problem State Lifecycle

Makes problems easier to manage



State	Description	
New	Detected by this run	
Not Fixed	Previously seen error detected by this run	
Not a Problem	Set by user (tool will not change)	
Confirmed	Confirmed Set by user (tool will not change)	
Fixed	Set by user (tool will change)	
Regression	Error detected with previous state of "Fixed"	

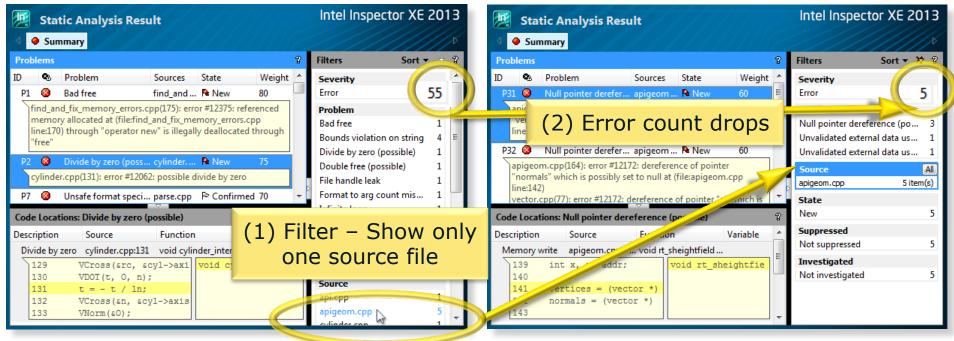


Filtering - Focus on what's important

Example: See only the errors in one source file

Before – All Errors

After – Only errors from one source file



Tip: Set the "Investigated" filter to "Not investigated" while investigating problems. This removes from view the problems you are done with, leaving only the ones left to investigate.

Static Analysis shown, but filters work the same way for dynamic memory & threading analysis.





Command Line Interface

Automate analysis

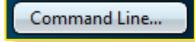
inspxe-cl is the command line:

- Windows: C:\Program Files\Intel\Inspector XE \bin[32|
 64]\inspxe-cl.exe
- Linux: /opt/intel/inspector xe/bin[32|64]/inspxe-cl

Help:

inspxe-cl -help

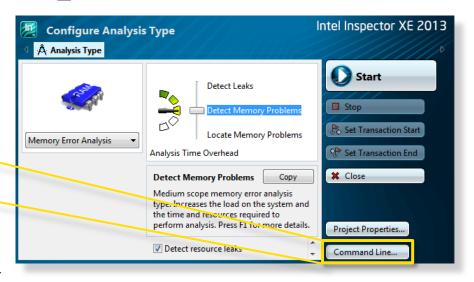
Set up command line with GUI



Command examples:

- 1. inspxe-cl -collect-list
- 2. inspxe-cl -collect ti2 -- MyApp.exe
- 3. inspxe-cl -report problems

Great for regression analysis – send results file to developer Command line results can also be opened in the GUI





Intel® Parallel Studio XE Suites

Leading development suite for application performance

	Intel® Cluster Studio XE	Intel® Parallel Studio XE	
	•	•	Intel® VTune™ Amplifier XE - Performance Profiler
<u></u>	•	•	Intel® Inspector XE - Memory & Thread Analyzer
Analysis	•	•	Static Analysis & Pointer Checker - Find Coding & Security Errors
Ā	•	•	Intel® Advisor XE - Threading Assistant
	•		Intel® Trace Analyzer & Collector - MPI Optimizing Tool
	•	•	Intel® Compiler - Optimizing Compiler for C, C++ and Fortran
ers	•	•	Intel® Integrated Performance Primitives† - Media and Data Optimizations
Compilers & Libraries	•	•	Intel® Threading Building Blocks† - Parallelize Applications for Performance
8 =	•	•	Intel® Math Kernel Library - High Performance Math
	•		Intel® MPI Library - Flexible, Efficient and Scalable Messaging

† Available for C, C++ only

C, C++ only and Fortran only versions of Parallel Studio XE are also available.

Create fast, reliable code





Additional Material

Intel® Inspector XE

Product page for <u>Intel Inspector XE</u> and <u>Static Analysis</u>

Short demo & "how to" movies:

- <u>Intel Inspector XE</u> memory and thread checking
- Static Analysis correctness and security checking
- Cheat sheet on how to set up static analysis: <u>C, C++</u> and <u>Fortran</u>

Evaluation Guides - complete list

- <u>Eliminate Memory Errors</u>
- Resolve Resource Leaks
- Static Analysis for <u>C, C++</u> and <u>Fortran</u>

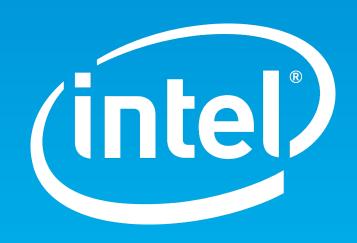
Support - <u>Search Support Articles</u>

More products: <u>Intel Software Development Products</u>

- <u>Intel VTune Amplifier XE</u> performance and thread profiler
- <u>Intel Advisor XE</u> threading assistant







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Notice revision #20110804



Backup

Dynamic Analysis Finds Hidden Errors Early

Intel® Inspector XE 2013

Cross-thread Stack Access

Occurs when a thread accesses a different thread's stack.

Data Race

Occurs when multiple threads access the same memory location without proper synchronization and at least one access is a write.

Deadlock

Occurs when two or more threads are waiting for each other to release resources (such as mutexes, critical sections, and thread handles) while holding resources the other threads are trying to acquire. If none of the threads release their resources, then none of the threads can proceed.

GDI Resource Leak

Occurs when a GDI object is created but never deleted.

Incorrect memcpy Call

Occurs when an application calls the memcpy function with two pointers that overlap within the range to be copied. This condition is only checked on Linux* systems. On Windows* systems, this function is safe for overlapping memory.

Invalid Deallocation

Occurs when an application calls a deallocation function with an address that does not correspond to dynamically allocated memory.

Invalid Memory Access

Occurs when a read or write instruction references memory that is logically or physically invalid.

Invalid Partial Memory Access

Occurs when a read or write instruction references a block (2-bytes or more) of memory where part of the block is logically invalid.

Kernel Resource Leak

Occurs when a kernel object handle is created but never closed.

Lock Hierarchy Violation

Occurs when the acquisition order of multiple synchronization objects (such as mutexes, critical sections, and thread handles) in one thread differs from the acquisition order in another thread, and these synchronization objects are owned by the acquiring thread and must be released by the same thread.

Memory Growth

Occurs when a block of memory is allocated but not deallocated within a specific time segment during application execution.

Memory Leak

Occurs when a block of memory is allocated and never released.

Mismatched Allocation/Deallocation

Occurs when a deallocation is attempted with a function that is not the logical reflection of the allocator used.

Missing Allocation

Occurs when an invalid pointer is passed to a deallocation function. The invalid address may point to a previously released heap block.

Thread Start Information

Occurs when the Intel Inspector XE detects the creation of a thread. This *problem* is really informational feedback useful for confirming the number and location of threads created during application execution and data collection.

Unhandled Application Exception

Occurs when the application undergoing analysis crashes because of an unhandled exception thrown by the application.

Uninitialized Memory Access

Occurs when a read of an uninitialized memory location is reported.

Uninitialized Partial Memory Access

Occurs when a read instruction references a block (2-bytes or more) of memory where part of the block is uninitialized.

For details, see our <u>online documentation</u>.





Static Analysis Finds Over 250 Kinds of Errors

Intel® Parallel Studio XE 2013 family of suites

Here are some examples...

- ALLOCATABLE array referenced before allocation
- Argument corresponding to * for width or precision value should be type int

Argument count mismatch

- · Argument count mismatch at call to intrinsic function
- · Argument is not a pointer
- · Argument type mismatch at call to intrinsic function
- · Array parameter element size mismatch

Array parameter rank mismatch

- · Array parameter shape mismatch
- Attempt to violate exception specification
- · Bad format flags
- · Base class has non-virtual destructor
- Base class lacks destructor
- · Big parameter passed by value
- Bounds violation

Buffer overflow through pointer

- C library routine violates C++ object semantics
- Chunk_size in OpenMP* SCHEDULE clause has side-effects
- Chunk_size in OpenMP* SCHEDULE clause not loop-invariant
- Class has virtual member functions but no derived classes
- COMMON block is partly OpenMP* THREADPRIVATE
- Conditional OpenMP* BARRIER
- Data race
- · Data race from cilk for

Data race from cilk_spawn

- Destructor contains non-empty exception specification
- · Divide by zero
- Double free
- Duplicate subroutine definition
- Exception thrown from destructor
- · File closed twice
- · Format to argument count mismatch
- · Format to argument type mismatch
- FORTRAN IN argument modified
- Function illegally exits OpenMP* construct
- · Function result ignored

- · Function result not set
- · Function return value discarded

Function use does not match its definition

- Gets function is unsafe
- · Global object constructor can throw exception
- Global object destructor can throw exception
- · Global redefinition of new or delete
- · Global/static variable relies on default initialization
- Illegal parameter value
- Implicit function declaration
- · Implicit type conversion causes object slicing

Improper nesting of OpenMP* constructs

- · Improper nesting of OpenMP* CRITICAL directives
- Improper use of intrinsic function
- Improper use of OpenMP* PRIVATE variable
- Improper use of OpenMP* REDUCTION variable
- Improper use of OpenMP* THREADPRIVATE array
- Improper use of OpenMP* THREADPRIVATE variable
- Inconsistent array declaration (element count mismatch)
- Inconsistent array declaration (element size mismatch)
- Inconsistent array declaration (element type mismatch)
- Inconsistent array declaration (size mismatch)
- · Inconsistent enumeration declaration (enum value mismatch)
- Inconsistent enumeration declaration (member count mismatch)
- Inconsistent enumeration declaration (name mismatch)
- Inconsistent enumeration declaration (tag mismatch)
 Inconsistent enumeration declaration (type mismatch)

Inconsistent pointer declaration (size mismatch)

- Inconsistent pointer declaration (target size mismatch)
- Inconsistent pointer declaration (type mismatch)
- Inconsistent string declaration
- Inconsistent structure declaration (field offset mismatch)
- Inconsistent structure/union declaration (field count mismatch)
- Inconsistent structure/union declaration (field name mismatch)
- · Inconsistent structure/union declaration (field size mismatch)

Inconsistent structure/union declaration (field type mismatch)

- Inconsistent structure/union declaration (size mismatch)
- Inconsistent structure/union declaration (tag mismatch)
- Inconsistent structure/union declaration (type mismatch)

For a more complete list, see our <u>online documentation</u>.



